

## Some further records from the North Atlantic islands

by D. A. Bannerman

Received 28th May, 1969

Further to the notes in *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 89, 1969: 86-88, a letter has been received dated 12th May, 1969 from my friend Colonel Agostinho in Angra, Terceira, mentioning several interesting records from the Azores, outstanding among which is confirmation that peregrine falcons of some race (*Falco peregrinus* subsp.) visit this distant archipelago from time to time. In *Birds of Atlantic Islands*, Vol. 3, p. 246, we gave a sight record by W. R. Ogilvie-Grant of a peregrine falcon in Sao Miguel, but the record has never until now been confirmed. Agostinho has a reliable correspondent in Corvo (see *op. cit.*, p. 54), by name Sr. Fernando Rocha, well versed in the birds of that island. He has recorded that from January until March of this year a peregrine falcon was seen several times in Corvo island attacking the rock-doves *Columba livia atlantis*. His description left no doubt as to the bird's specific identification.

By coincidence another letter reached me from the Azores bearing the same date, 12th May, 1969, from the Director of the Museum at Ponta Delgada, in which the writer, Sr. Alvares Cabral, records watching on 16th and 17th January, 1969, and again on 27th and 28th February, an American Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps* with a party of seven coots *Fulica atra* at Lagoa das Sete Cidades, Sao Miguel. Sr. Cabral accompanies his note with a detailed description of the diagnostic characters which he was able to observe (see *Birds of Atlantic Islands*, Vol. 3, plate 8).

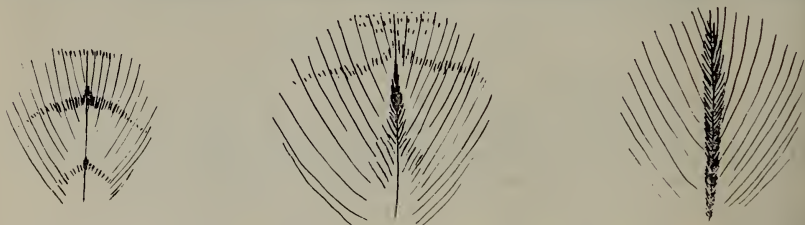
## A possible hybrid *Jynx ruficollis* x *torquilla*

by M. Desfayes

Received 10th February, 1969

This note describes a specimen of wryneck collected by G. Heinrich at Kingolovina near Morogoro, Tanzania, on 4th February, 1962 (Yale Peabody Mus. No. 79298). The differences between it and the two other wrynecks are such that the bird could easily be described as a very distinct species, were it not for the fact that several characters are perfectly intermediate between the African and the Palearctic species.

*Description:* Upper parts very similar to *torquilla* but more rufescent, especially on head and tail. Black on middle nape and back extensive as in *torquilla*, but black spots on wing large as in *ruficollis*. Under parts uniformly tan-coloured,



Ventral feathers of *J. torquilla* (left), presumed hybrid (middle) and *J. ruficollis* (right). (c  $2\frac{1}{2}$  × natural size).